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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 23d street, corner of Eighth Avenue.—CRISTINO E LA COMARE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SAM.

BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—MIKE MARTIN—CASTLE OF OLIVIA.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—GORDON'S DAUGHTER.

FRENCH THEATRE.—THE GRAND DUCHESS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—ROSEBUD.

BARNARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Third street.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS, EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BOSTON COMIQUE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, COMEDIES, &c.—GRAND DETOUR "89."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bovey.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 473 Broadway.—BUTLER, FARRAR, PANTOMIME, &c.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE ELIZABETH. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE OCEANOGRAPH.

HOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—BULLDOG OF THE WILD FAWN.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 12, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news from the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, March 11.

The condition of Ireland was debated at length in the English House of Commons, the result giving promise of reforms. The Prince of Wales is anxiously expected in Ireland. General Dix, United States Minister in France, arrived in London on it, said, a mission connected with the Alabama claims. Prussia is willing, it is said, to arbitrate the Alabama claims, and Lord Stanley inclines to submit the case to the arbitration of the United States. The Canadian Zouaves arrived in Rome.

Consols 92 a 93½. Five-twenty 71½ a 71¾. In London, 75½ a 76½. In Frankfurt, 75½ a 76½. Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 10½, a 10½ pence. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions firm and slightly advanced. Produce dull.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill to amend the Judiciary act of December 24, 1793, was passed. The House amendment to the bill relative to captured and abandoned property was not concurred in. The Funding bill was again considered, and Messrs. Corbett and Dixon spoke upon it until adjournment.

In the House a communication was received from General Grant stating that there had been 510,512 votes cast in Alabama for the new constitution and 1,005 against it. The bill continuing in force the Freedmen's Bureau was considered, but went over on the expiration of the morning hour. The bill for the admission of Alabama was then taken up, and after considerable debate was laid aside temporarily. The committee charged to investigate the destruction of bonds in the Treasury made a report. Mr. Logan objected to the reading of it unless it embraced the testimony, and declared his intention of exposing rotten and fraudulent practices of the Treasury Department.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill to establish a Commission of Fisheries and the Cross-town Railroad bill were reported. Notice was given of a bill for the better protection of travellers on Fourth avenue. Bills were introduced incorporating the New York Stock Transfer Company, relative to certain processes in courts, and providing for the taxation of the capital of corporations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Panama correspondence is dated March 2. The outrages on foreigners continued, and among the victims was Mr. Fawcett, the correspondent of the Herald, who had been shot in the thigh by a desperate native. His wound is severe, but he is recovering. A petition is being signed by Americans on the isthmus to the home authorities asking better protection. The election of President of the State takes place in July and the public interest is already absorbed in that event. The earthquakes in La Union, Nicaragua, still continue.

Our Lima, Peru, correspondence is dated February 22. The election campaign was in full progress. Colonel Balta appears prominent among the candidates. The press continues its animadversions upon General Hovey. A malignant fever is raging at Trujillo in the north. Over fifteen people are dying daily. The Waterco, Dacotah and Fredonia are in port at Lima.

Our special correspondence and mail reports from China to the 16th and Japan to the 25th of January are confirmatory of the late special despatches from San Francisco. They detail the progress of the fierce civil war inaugurated by the powerful Daimos against the Yocoon of Japan in consequence of his course with regard to the opening of the new treaty ports to foreign trade. The exciting causes are to be found in dynastic jealousies and a desire of the aristocrats to share in the "spoils" of the new customs receipts. Fighting had just commenced in Yokohama and Jeddo when the mail left. At Jeddo the Yocoon's men fired a large building in which were a number of the troops of Satsuma and literally roasted most of them, killing and mutilating the bodies of any who forced their way out. Considerable bitterness was expressed among the English newspapers in China at the appointment of Mr. Burlingame, and some excitement was occasioned among the other foreign ministers.

The Democratic State Convention met in Albany yesterday, and Marshall B. Chapman was elected permanent President. Pending the reports of committees Horatio Seymour, on invitation, addressed the meeting. The report of the committee to select delegates to the National Convention was adopted. The delegates at large are Horatio Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden, Sanford E. Church and Henry C. Murphy. A declaration of principles was adopted, but no recommendations were made for President or Vice President.

The Georgia Reconstruction Convention yesterday adjourned *pro die*, after adopting the constitution as a whole and voting extra pay to the officers of the Convention.

In the North Carolina Convention yesterday the suffrage article was adopted, and an ordinance was introduced directing the payment of the interest on the public debt.

Governor Baker, of Louisiana, was yesterday held in \$2,000 bonds to answer a charge of perjury in taking the oath of office, preferred against him by a negro.

The steamship Champion was attached yesterday by officers in Marshall Murray's department for a debt of \$1,000, being the amount of a contract debt alleged to be due on her. The schooner Nathaniel was attached at pier foot of Twenty-sixth street, North river, for debt amounting to \$100.

The sherry wine case was continued in the United States District Court during the whole of yesterday, and will be resumed this morning.

The Drew-Erie litigation case came before Judge

Barnard yesterday for argument, but was, after some discussion, adjourned until Saturday next. Mr. Drew filed his answer to the petition of the Attorney General for his removal.

A motion was made at Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday for the discharge from arrest of Daniel Noble, who was imprisoned on a charge of being concerned in the Royal Insurance Company bond robbery upwards of a year ago. The argument will be resumed to-day.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention met in Philadelphia yesterday. A ballot was taken, and the Convention decided unanimously for General Grant for President. Curtin was the choice of the majority for Vice President.

Corrected returns from 181 towns in New Hampshire give Harriman 3,067 majority over Sinclair.

General Grant in the New Hampshire Election—Connecticut—The Impenetrable and the Next Presidency.

The New Hampshire election has set the republicans fairly upon their legs again. They could hardly be more delighted if they had gained a wholly unexpected success. The prestige of the State elections of last October and November was heavily against them. The proposition of universal negro suffrage, upon which they had been so signally defeated in Ohio and New York, but to which they still stood committed throughout the country in sustaining the Southern reconstruction policy of Congress, was against them; the heavy taxation, expenditures, frauds in the revenue and corruptions of all kinds incidental to our heavy taxation, and the gloomy prospect in reference to the lightening of these oppressive burdens, were all so many deadweights upon the dominant party. It was supposed, too, that the encroachments of Congress upon the Executive Department, and the bills proposed for the reduction of the Supreme Court to a mere appendage of Congress, would operate to the demoralization of the republican rank and file to some extent, and that the impeachment prosecution against Andrew Johnson would by the New Hampshire people be more apt to be regarded as a desperate and mischievous party proceeding than a public necessity.

Yet against all these drawbacks the republicans in New Hampshire held their ground. They triumphed in the late election over all these obstructions in rallying under the flag of General Grant as their candidate for the next Presidency. This was, in fact, the initial fight for testing the popularity of General Grant as a Presidential candidate, and the result shows that he cannot be beaten. General Sikes and Cochrane, under the banner of Grant, in reviving the political issues of the rebellion, revived the old war spirit among the people, and the opposing copperhead orators brought in from other States to preach the old copperhead gospel of the peace democracy did good service for the republicans. Thus we see yet once again that where copperheadism, with all its obnoxious peace principles and affiliations during the war, boldly presents itself before the people, its offensiveness weighs down all the subsequent oppressions, corruptions, spoliation, usurpations and revolutionary measures and schemes of the party which carried through the war against the rebellion. Thus, too, it is apparent that General Grant, as the great Union champion of the war, upon his record of the war, and upon his merits as a sound, practical, conservative statesman, has secured in this preliminary field fight a success which emphatically pronounces him the coming man.

So much for New Hampshire. Connecticut comes next—the 6th of April. The largest vote ever cast in Connecticut was that of last year, when, upon a total return of some ninety-four thousand, English, the democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority of nine hundred and eighty-seven—a tight fit. Hawley, too, had to carry the deadheads of Barnum and his menagerie, and these deadheads broke down the republican ticket. What is the prospect now? Among the speakers at the radical rejoicings over New Hampshire at Concord on election night was Colonel Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of Congress, who said that "Connecticut would follow New Hampshire's example as sure as the sun would set. By that time Johnson would be impeached (meaning removed), and the next move would be the nomination of Grant for the Presidency, and all the States would give him a majority but Maryland and Kentucky." From these remarks it would appear that the radical programme is to get Johnson out of the way in January for a clear field in the Connecticut election. Perhaps they will fall in this; but in any event it is safe to say that the democrats will have to work as they never worked before to hold their possession of Connecticut.

The impeachment, it is disclosed, is no drawback to the republicans, and it is because the democrats give the cold shoulder to their best friend, Johnson. His favors, great and small, are thankfully received, but the recipients themselves turn their backs upon Johnson. Politicians, like corporations, have no souls. A benefactor who has nothing more to give is nothing to them. The impeachment prosecution will doubtless be strengthened by this result in New Hampshire, and nothing but his resignation, we apprehend, will prevent the removal of Andrew Johnson. The ten outside States, bottom end up, will then be reconstructed and restored with all possible despatch to both houses of Congress and to a voice in the Presidential election. This reconstruction question, well done or badly done, will thus be practically put out of the way, while upon the questions of the finances and taxes we perceive that Congress will shape its legislation to catch the popular breeze of the passing hour, leaving the future to provide for itself. With all these advantages in their hands for the Presidential campaign, under the banner of Grant, how is this radical party to be defeated next November? That is the question. Would it not be well for Mr. August Belmont, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, to call his committee together and reconsider the appointment of the 4th of July as the day for the meeting of the national party convention? Why not have a convention forthwith to cast about for a new departure on a new party platform, broad and strong? And why not have another convention in July, if deemed most expedient, for the nomination of a Presidential ticket? It is something to be first in the field in view of the floating elements of the country? It is certainly unwise in a party of politicians without a fixed policy or a candidate to wait wholly upon a chapter of accidents to shape their course.

The Democratic State Convention at Albany Yesterday.

Amid the flashes of cannon fired by exultant radicals in honor of their recent escape from destruction in New Hampshire the Democratic State Convention of New York commenced its sittings in Albany yesterday. Undisturbed by these explosions of radical joy, the representatives of the democracy of the Empire State went on with their proceedings as calmly and placidly as if they were taking an airing in the Park on some beautiful and balmy morning in July. Prone as such conventions have been to dissensions, violence and even general smash-ups, the assemblage yesterday was a marvel of harmony and conciliation. Even Kings county, turbulent as it frequently is, declined to throw in a brand of disquiet; and although the fire was ready, it was promptly extinguished under the soothing influences of the dove-like spirit of tranquillity that prevailed. Governor Seymour was the chief star in these pleasant interludes to the new play of the "Democratic Happy Family." He delivered a speech pregnant with financial ideas, not altogether new, but important and potent, coming from a leader of the democracy who has "thrice refused the crown" of a democratic Presidential nomination. He also startled the dry bones of Thad Stevens' radicalism by his caustic review of the soldiers who fought and conquered in the war for the Union. He also touched upon other topics of pervading interest. Among the list of delegates selected to attend the National Democratic Convention to be held in this city on Independence Day will be found names for a long time familiar to our readers. The platform or declaration of principles is rather an attack upon the measures and policy of the radicals than the enunciation of any new ideas. It is like the advance of an attacking force upon the strong as well as the weak points of an enemy, with no such word as "retreat" inscribed upon its banners. It is non-committal upon the bondholder question. Here its framers may be wise, for this question is like a two-edged sword, which may cut both ways in any party, and in none, perhaps, with more sharpness than in the democratic party. The financial question is, however, one which parties must prepare themselves to confront squarely when the struggle comes. Money, taxes, property, the reunion of all the States, whether there shall be high rates for the poor and fat dividends for the rich, whether there shall be an era of peace, plenty and prosperity or one of bankruptcy, dishonor and disruption, are among the grave considerations which both the democratic and the radical party will be brought up to the bull ring to respond to when the Presidential candidates are fully in the field and the battle is fairly commenced.

The delegates to the Convention at Albany yesterday may congratulate themselves upon one good omen: They commenced their proceedings amid the flashes of radical lightning; these may be followed by blasting bolts of democratic thunder.

Important Bill Repealing Tax on Manufacturers.

The bill "to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax," reported by Mr. Schenck from the Committee of Ways and Means and passed in the House on Tuesday by the overwhelming vote of a hundred and twenty-two yeas to two nays, is a very important one and is likely to become law. The Senate will hardly reject a measure passed in the House by an almost unanimous vote, and it is not likely the President will veto it. The bill repeals sections ninety-four and ninety-five of the act approved June 30, 1864, to provide internal revenue, and which is generally known as the Internal Revenue act. The thousand and one articles which come into daily use, and which are too numerous to state here, will thus be relieved of taxation; all, in fact, included in the sections mentioned above, except taxes imposed on gas made of coal wholly or in part of any other material; on illuminating, lubricating or other mineral oils, or articles the products of distillation, redistillation or refining of crude petroleum, or of a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum or other bituminous substances; on wines therein described, and on snuff and all the other manufactures of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars and cheroots.

Thus it will be seen this is a sweeping measure, and one which will have the effect both of cheapening five per cent or more a vast number of things in common use and of stimulating home manufactures. Of course it will be hailed with pleasure by the mass of the community. Mr. Schenck estimates the reduction of revenue through the operation of this bill at upwards of eighty-four millions, though he expects twenty millions may be raised by the increase of certain specific taxes. Even with this there will be a reduction of over six millions of internal revenue. This will necessarily call for a reduction of expenditures or the Treasury will find itself unable to meet the demands upon it. The next step for Congress to take, therefore, is to cut down the expenses to the lowest practicable point. If Mr. Schenck's bill becomes law it is to go into operation on the 1st of May next.

More Interesting Testimony About the Streets.

The progress of the investigation concerning the condition of the streets and the Whiting contract continues to elucidate some interesting opinions and to extract some curious facts from the horrible piles of filth and snow that barricade the sidewalks. There appears to be a serious difference of opinion as to the fidelity with which Mr. Whiting has adhered to his contract. Peter Cooper thinks that he has performed his duties faithfully. Peter and as many of the Citizens' Association as half a dozen carriages could accommodate rode around the city in the last hot season, and were astonished at the cleanly condition of the streets. For himself and the Association he would say that the streets were cleaned according to contract; and with this dictum we suppose the people ought to be satisfied, because Mr. Cooper, as is well known, drives his ancient wagon as assiduously as any man in the city through all its highways and byways.

Mr. O'Gorman, speaking as a lawyer and a Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Board, does not profess to know much about the contract because it was made in the days of his predecessor, John F. Devlin, but he is posi-

tive about the vexed question as to whether Mr. Whiting is compelled to remove the snow as well as the dirt, and decides in the negative; but he does not think that the streets could be better kept. The Corporation Counsel also agrees with Mr. Schultz that no contract could be devised sufficiently large or minute in its details to meet all the varying exigencies of one winter in New York. In this case what is to be done? Clearly to have the streets cleaned without any contract at all, but by responsible parties who will be held accountable for the proper performance of their duties. The Commissioners are evidently at variance in their views upon the matter. The contractor wants to throw up his contract, and Recorder Hackett thinks that there is no law to make a new one and deplores the idea of releasing Mr. Whiting under the circumstances. It was insinuated in the testimony of Mr. Whiting that several people were partners or had an interest in the contract to Devco & Knapp, and the name of Horace Greeley was mentioned as one of them. It is hardly credible that Mr. Greeley had anything to do with so dirty a job. The testimony, to say the least, is interesting, but it will not clean the streets.

The Cotton Market and Cotton Prospects.

The extraordinary rise in the price of American cotton within a short period shows two things—first, that cotton speculators had made incorrect calculations as to the crop; and, second, that with all the efforts of British and other manufacturers to do without or to substitute something else for the long staple article of this country, they must have it and cannot get along without it. We see now that the real or pretended estimates of the amount of last year's crop were too high, though the cotton speculators and manufacturers were enabled, under these false estimates, to bring the price down to ten cents a pound, and even lower. The planters of the South generally were in such pressing need of money that they were compelled to sell at this low and unremunerative rate. Still, those who could afford to hold their cotton back from the market did not sell, and it is believed there is a considerable amount yet in the hands of the planters or parties in the interior of the Southern States. The latest news from Texas shows that a large amount, and much more than was expected, is now coming out of that State under the stimulation of higher prices, now ranging from twenty-two to twenty-seven cents a pound. Looking, however, to the necessities of the cotton manufacturers everywhere for our long staple article, it is not likely the price will go down much, unless there should be a better and an unusually good prospect of a crop the present year.

What, then, are the prospects for the present year? It is rather too early to form a correct idea, though preparations for planting have commenced in the most southern part of the cotton region. As a general thing the necessities of the planters and of the negro laborers will stimulate exertions to raise a large crop. The rise in the price lately, and the fact now demonstrated that the manufacturers of the world cannot do without a considerable quantity of American cotton, will have a similar effect in stimulating production. We learn, too, from Texas and some other parts of the South, particularly from Texas, that the prospect of a large crop the present year is very good. This, however, is not general, and is not true, probably, with regard to the northern tier of the cotton States; for in these latter the people are turning their attention more to the cultivation of cereals. But with all the drawbacks to cotton culture, as the disorganized state of labor, the political condition of the South, and the disheartening future for the Southern whites, we still think that with a favorable season a good crop will be produced, and that, too, with a reasonable expectation of a remunerative price. There are not likely to be hereafter such extreme fluctuations in the market as have been experienced with the crop of 1867. The planters ought to be encouraged to work, therefore, and the speculators should be warned against unduly bullying or bearing the market, either upon the basis of the crop on hand or upon that about to be planted.

Mexico.

The latest atrocity perpetrated by the revolutionist bandit, Leon Chavez, on the plains of Jalisco, is recorded in a letter (February 29) from our special correspondent at Brownsville, which we published yesterday. The details are almost incredible. Chavez and his band had previously attacked and taken Tepatlitan, carrying off thousands of dollars and all the horses, together with several merchants and other wealthy people. A subsequent similar assault was made by them on the town of Zapotlanejo, but proved unsuccessful, and they left for the mountains. Not long afterwards, however, they returned to the plains and attacked, took and burned a part of the Colimillo plantation buildings, robbing all the people and killing the overseer. Thence they went to Matatlan, but the armed men of the place outnumbered them and they were obliged to retire. After disappearing for several days a large number of them, with their faces masked, falling by night upon a gay dancing party in the San Pedro gardens, seized and carried away six beautiful daughters of the wealthiest families. The next morning one of these unfortunate victims was found in the same gardens "a raving fanatic; her hair had been shaven, her breast cut open and her person violated. She was nearly naked. On her was found a letter from Chavez saying that unless two hundred thousand dollars in gold was sent to his camp in the mountains west of Guadalajara all of the other five ladies would be similarly treated. The money was sent, and after Chavez received it—and it had to be carried to him on a mule with a single servant—he and his companion fiends fell upon the ladies and outraged them. They then tied them on to mules and left them in charge of the servant who brought them the money."

Such is our correspondent's account of this revolting outrage. It vividly illustrates the wretched internal condition of Mexico. Afflicted by a chronic revolutionary mania, what hope remains that the grievous political and social disorders of this unhappy country can be otherwise cured than by the remedy which the leaders of the Northwestern confederacy are said to recommend—"a protectorate from the United States." Such a protectorate, extended over the entire territory

of Mexico, might prepare it for ultimate annexation to our great republic and insure the development of the wonderful resources with which nature has endowed it. The whole civilized world would rejoice at a consummation so devoutly to be desired.

The Admission of Alabama.

Alabama will perhaps be restored to her place in the Union and to representation in Congress as the result of the report of the committee who have had in consideration the admission of that State. We sincerely hope she may be. Hardly any place of mere bad faith from politicians should weigh against so good a result. Let that State come in on any terms, and let a precedent thus be made on which other States can follow. It matters not that the States have nigger constitutions as a condition of entrance. It would matter equally little if every State officer and every Congressman were the longest-heeled and worst-headed specimens of so-called humanity that ever stood erect if their prominence would restore the States to the Union. It would indeed be an act of political sagacity if the Southern white people should practise an absolute self-abnegation—be as little heard of as if they were all gone to Brazil. Thus "playing possum"—permitting all the reconstruction to be done by radical and nigger affiliation—they can have their States readily restored to their places in the Union. That once done, all is done; for with the States standing on a level with other States—with their position secured in Congress and their rights to be heard in the Supreme Court assured—they stand as absolute sovereigns and cannot stand otherwise. On the day on which they so stand they hold unquestioned control within all rational limit of their domestic institutions, and they can sweep the nigger to the obscurity and degradation from which they had permitted him to rise. They may tear up their nigger constitutions and make new ones on their own definitions of republicanism.

But while rejoicing to see a good result promised in the proceedings with regard to Alabama, we can but feel indignant at the shameless want of faith, the betrayal of its compact with the people, that marks the course in the premises of the radical party. It takes this step in clear violation of the express terms of a law made to cover this very case. This violation of law is not such a violation as that charged against the President in regard to the Tenure of Office bill and which is made the principal ground of impeachment. As to the law the President is charged with disobeying, a question of interpretation arises and the best lawyers may rationally differ; but as to the meaning of the law defining the terms of admission of States there can be no doubt. Congress laid down the terms on which States might return to the Union, requiring as a guarantee of the action of the people that the constitution should be voted upon by a majority of the registered voters. This gave voters a chance to express their dissent by staying away. These were the terms; Congress made them and they were accepted by the people. The people of Alabama acted on the terms laid down by Congress and the decision was against the Congressional plan, and now Congress proposes to repudiate that plan and act without reference to it. Congress required that a certain number of voters should act to give a bona fide character to the constitution. The required number did not act, the constitution has not the bona fide character Congress desired to give it; but Congress accepts it. It required the people of the State to assent to niggerism as a condition of their return. They do not assent, and Congress lets them in. What, then, has become of all the radical virtue? If the State may be now admitted despite the contumacy of her people, despite their repudiation of republican policy, why has it been kept out till now?

Judging by the action in the case of Alabama reconstruction comes down to a fine point. Something like a hundred Northern adventurers and niggers get together somewhere in a State and make what they call a constitution. Evidence that this constitution is the act of the people is not necessary, neither is evidence that the people assent to it. Let it only be presented to Congress and Congress will pass a law declaring the State in. That is the whole process; and since reconstruction is so simple and easy it may seem wonderful to the country that so many astonishing political geniuses as the radicals number could not accomplish it before.

NAPOLEON'S PROJECTED PILGRIMAGE.—We have had it reported that Napoleon and Eugénie intend during the course of the coming summer to visit the Sultan at Constantinople, that Napoleon himself is to visit Francis Joseph at Vienna, and now we learn by a cable despatch that he is to visit the Czar at St. Petersburg. There is but one inference which is of any value to the world generally to be drawn from these varied reports, and that is, that in the meantime there is no danger of a European war. Accustomed as we have become to surprises, we see no reason to doubt that the European nations, though troubled internally, are not this year to be afflicted with a general war.

THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—In the Herald of yesterday we published an extract from a Paris journal in which the English view of the Alabama claims is thoroughly endorsed. We are not surprised at this. It is as natural as life that it should be so. The French are in the same condemnation with the English. Both are equally guilty. When England has paid down the money France will have no choice but to follow her example.

FRESHETS IN THE WEST.

Ice Gorge in the Mississippi at Rock Island, Ill.—The Town Flooded.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 11, 1868.

An ice gorge formed below this city yesterday afternoon, causing a rapid rise of the river. At half-past nine o'clock last night two-thirds of the city were flooded, and the residents on several of the streets had to be taken from their houses in small boats. The arsenal bridge was destroyed, causing a loss of \$14,000. Eight railroads, valued at \$30,000, employed on the rapid improvement, were carried down stream and will prove a total loss. Considerable damage has also been done by the inundation in the city of Davenport, Iowa.

Moving of the Ice at Davenport, Iowa—Damage to the Railroad Bridge.

DAVENTPORT, IOWA, March 11, 1868.

The ice gorge gave way last night. The river fell rapidly, and is now free of ice. The Chicago and Rock Island Pacific Railroad bridge was so badly damaged that the trains will not be able to cross for some time. One of the solid stone piers was carried away last night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—This Board held their regular weekly meeting yesterday at Firemen's Hall, Mercer street, General Shaler, President, in the chair. Chief Engineer Kingsland sent in a report stating that during the past month of February twenty fires had been extinguished by individual companies; that during the same time sixty-eight buildings were slightly damaged by fire, eighteen considerably and five destroyed. The total number of fires during the month was thirty-five. A communication from Colonel Edmund Clark, Secretary of the Board of Health, enclosing a resolution of that Board ordering a copy of the complaint of the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City concerning the powder boats now lying in the North river, opposite the above city, was read and referred to Commissioner Wilson with power to act in the matter.

TRIALS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—The Police Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting for trials yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Acton in the chair. Some eighty police officers were tried on charges preferred against them by their superior officers. There were no cases of importance in which citizens were complainants.

THE GERMAN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This organization, which during the past few weeks has been endeavoring to procure, at 90 Ludlow street, on an average six hundred indigents daily, has gone out of favor with a portion of the German population. It appears that some weeks ago the officers attended a meeting at the Cooper Institute, at which the propriety of expelling the Excise law was strenuously maintained. A popular German journal took umbrage at the course of the officers of the association, and proposed to publish a notice disparaging its readers not to continue their contributions to a charity which has done so much toward relieving the poor. To this appeal the association promptly replied a rejoinder, in which they will show that outside of their organization they are indebted to very few for assistance.

"TAKING IN STRANGLERS AND DOING FOR THEM."—A communication was yesterday forwarded to Superintendent Kennedy from the Mayor's office, in which Mr. Hoffman called the attention of the "August head" and "generalissimo of the bluecoats" to a well known gaubling den in the Bowery, not a very great distance from the police station, where the police are urged to step in and see *à la Mæcenæ* the curiosities, and when inducted to bet on cards or some other game, the chances of their money is taken from them. We await with much anxiety the result of the strategy of the generalissimo in laying siege to and eventually, by a brilliant coup de main, capturing the establishment—when the birds have flown.

THE SOUND TRAFFIC.—On Monday next the steamers Bristol and Providence will resume their trips between this city and Providence, R. I. These magnificent boats since they were withdrawn last fall from the South have been repaired and repainted and their engines, &c., put in excellent condition for the work expected of them during the ensuing eight or nine months. These floating palaces cost \$1,000,000 each, and were built in Wall street, and laid up carried upwards of one hundred thousand passengers and thousands of tons of freight.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the body of John Callahan, a laborer, whose death was the result of injuries received on the 20th ult. by a large mass of coal falling upon him at the gas works in Twentieth street, where he was employed. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FOUND DROWNED.—The remains of a man, whose name, from papers found in his possession, is believed to have been Albee, were discovered floating in the dock foot of Gansevoort street, North river. Coroner Rollins held an inquest on the body and the jury rendered a verdict of death by drowning. Mr. Albee is supposed to have been a resident of Providence, R. I., to which place a telegraphic despatch was sent, requesting his friends to come on and take charge of the body.

FOUND DEAD IN A CHAIR.—A woman named Sarah Morgan, who lived at No. 509 West Twenty-fifth street, was yesterday found dead in her chair. Coroner Keenan has been notified to hold an inquest on the body.

THE ALICE CLUB BALL.—The annual ball of this club took place last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bovey. A goodly company of ladies and gentlemen were present, who enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

THEFT OF A CASE OF GOODS.—ARRESTS ON SUSPICION.—On Monday last a case of boots, valued at \$88, was stolen from under the watch of store No. 10, Park place, occupied by Messrs. Rosestock, Rice & Co., and carried away without the knowledge of any one connected with the establishment. Yesterday afternoon detectives Mullin and Herlihy, of the Fourth precinct, found the stolen goods on the corner of New Bovey and Madison street, where, it is alleged, they had been left by Thomas Goody, alias John Riley, alias Thomas Goodey. The parties named were arrested by the detectives on suspicion of committing the theft, and Alderman Aldrich, magistrate of the Tombs, committed them for examination. Riley alias Goodey is one of the young men arrested about three months since on suspicion of being concerned in the knocking down of a bull in Wall street, near William, and robbing him of nearly \$4,000,000 in checks on most of the city banks and ready money. Coming to the last trial, he was discharged, as also were the two men arrested with him for that offense.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Idaho Statesman nominates Senator George H. Williams, of Oregon, for Vice President on the Grant ticket.

Jacob H. Elia, of Dover, N. H., a member of Congress, has four sons named as follows:—Frederick Douglass, Parker Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner.

One of the members of the Lower House of the Legislature of Massachusetts keeps a private stenographer to report for his special edification the prayers of the Chaplain.

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette asserts that the bloody aristocracy congregated from all quarters in Washington are dreadfully wearied already at the Lenten season and sigh for the return of the gay and festive scenes which are expected after Easter. They hope then to celebrate the dismissal of one President and the inauguration of another. What a radical jubilee it will be!

They tell a story of Sinclair, the democratic candidate for Governor in New Hampshire, which would indicate that his nerves will bear the election returns. When a lad, with three other boys, he was watching a corpse, as the custom was. The dead person had been forward to deformity, and in laying out the corpse they had attempted to straighten it by tying the shoulders down to a board. The young men were willing away the soldier's hours in game at cards, when suddenly the cord broke and up came the head of the dead man. They all scrambled for the door but Sinclair, who, without moving from his chair, quietly remarked:—"Come back, boys, he only wants a game. Deal him a hand!"

Jesse Bell, of MeLean county, Ill., is a candidate for the republican nomination for Congress from that district.

John A. Brooks, a member of the Kentucky Legislature from Webster county, has resigned. Mr. Brooks was elected by a democratic majority of between six and seven hundred, and in his letter of resignation declares his determination to act henceforth with the republican party.

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, March 10, states that an organization in behalf of the conservative people of the State—and, indeed, we may well say, in behalf of the State of Virginia, against the now almost avowed attempt to Africanize it and to place its power and authority and government in the hands of the black race to the exclusion and subjection of the whites—is now going on, and the Central State Committee in Richmond, will in proper time recommend a proper plan for adoption, to be carried out by the country committees, &c. It is thought that a portion of the plan thus to be recommended will include a nomination of conservative candidates for any office in the State, no matter what be the strength of the radicals, in every county, and no compromises about candidates being able to get this or that radical vote, or being acceptable to this or that section of the radical parties.

NEW JERSEY TOWN ELECTION